# THE UNDERGRADUATE.

VOL. XXII. MIDDLEBURY, VT., OCTOBER, 1896. No. 1.


## THE UNDERGRADUATE.

*PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING COLLEGE YEAR.*

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*One College Year,* - - - - - - $1.00
*Single Copies,* - - - - - - - 12

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The UNDERGRADUATE is constantly on sale at Marshall's Book store or may be obtained of the business manager.


## EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE renewal of work and the advent of a new class always furnishes the editor with a fruitful subject of discussion There are a few things only that we wish to say about this class and to it. You are large in numbers, the second largest in the history of the college, and we believe you will uphold Middlebury's record for talent and achievement. You should be full of loyalty to your college in the beginning. We expect you to do all you can for her advancement and you are ready to work for that end. Everything that will increase her reputation you will be willing to undertake. Now, you probably see what we mean. The UNDERGRADUATE needs your support and we believe that you will not be found wanting. If any subject of interest to the college attracts your attention, write an editorial for your college paper. Poetry, stories, news notes, and especially news of our alumni, will find a place in our columns. This experience will prove of the greatest value to you and will give you a feeling of satisfaction that you have done your share in making Middlebury's paper equal to her scholarship and true standard of literary work.

THE Freshman, coming to college, has been impressed with the idea that all men are created equal. He soon finds that he has been behind the times in his conceptions. He is compelled to bow down to all the customs of the college and many impositions which are struggling to be recognized as customs. All through the week he longs for the Sabbath, feeling that then he will be free to act as seems best to him. Again he is doomed to a bitter disappointment. At the close of the service he starts toward the door, only to be seized by a burly Senior, hustled back by a would-be dignified Junior, and finally tossed about by the waves of an unknown sea of Sophomores faces and muscular arms until he finds himself at the rear of the procession. Naturally he feels hurt, and feels that the custom of precedence carried into church becomes invested with attributes included under the term senseless, but upper-classmen are allwise and his sense of injury has to content itself with an untimely grave. Perhaps the time is coming when the house of God will be recognized by the students of Middlebury as a place where we stand, not as Seniors and Freshmen, but as men on common ground.

ONE healthful sign and one which betokens only good to the college is the feeling of good-will between the members of the various societies in college. This is a subject of the greatest concern to the college, but one upon which it is a rather delicate matter to venture. College fraternities are for the mutual advancement and help of the members. Their avowed object is to train men in lines which the college course does not offer, and Middlebury has reason to be proud of the high standard maintained by its societies. In this aim there must necessarily be rivalry and the outward expression of it in some way. But there is no reason why this rivalry or emulation should go be-

yond the bounds of good-nature and pleasant relationship. A fraternity which does not place college above its own local interests is not worthy of the name and so we are glad to see that our societies are realizing that the rivalry, as it must exist, should be turned to the purpose of improving the men of its number and the college at large. Perhaps we have but imperfectly and blunderingly expressed our thought, but it is one which we would do well to consider seriously.

IT seems good to hear again the familiar cries of foot-ball tactics. We hope that the campus may never be silent because of lack of interest in athletics.

WHY should we not have political clubs in active running order this fall? Has the Republican club died out or is the outlook too well defined for our Democratic friends to take a hand?

STOVES are being hunted out, blacked up and set in place again. October is here.

HOW many chapel orations on the financial question this fall?

# LITERARY.

## WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN.

A very common-place event, to be sure, but one which deeply engraved itself on Henry Holmes' memory. He was a young college man, who was waiting on table at a summer hotel in order to be ready to meet the coal-dealer and other terrible personages of a like character in the fall. It was his first effort in that line and who could blame him for spilling a plate of savory ox tail soup in the lap of the young lady he was serving?

He mumbled out a quick apology and waited patiently for her righteous wrath to break over his unlucky head. He had always been an unfortunate wretch anyway. What was it but bad luck that made the half back recover from his sprained ankle in time for the great game, when he was the only available substitute? And was it only lack of preparation that made him fail before the professor's quizzing, time after time, while others that spent just as much time as he over tennis and base-ball sailed through recitations with brass band accompaniment? To his unutterable surprise the victim of his carelessness looked up with a pleasant smile and begged him to think no more about it and in order to call together his scattered senses, suggested that he get another plate. Her object was accomplished so far as drawing his attention from thoughts of the accident was concerned, but the diverted thoughts were concentrated on her beautiful face and more lovely character.

A day or two after as he was strolling along the beach, trying to put into practice the geology he had spent many a toilsome hour over, the young lady in question came around a neighboring rock and met him face to face. A smile and bow on her part with a dim recollection of lifting his hat on his, and when he finally awoke from his dream, he found himself strolling along as before, but not alone. (This may not be expressed in properly romantic style, but it will easily be seen that this is no ordinary tale.)

It was strange that after that he should display such a love for geology, in which he had been conditioned, and equally strange was it that she should find the beach so attractive, though the tide might be low and no other eye could see any beauty in it. We are now far enough along in the story so that we can safely affirm that the two were in love and there is no need of detailed description of their conversation, the gradual leading up to the awful question and an enthusiastic description of the mutual joy of the two.

When Holmes went back to college the following term he wore a golden stick pin which attracted much attention by the novelty of its design. It was a miniature soup-plate, crossed by two golden soup-spoons. When questioned about it, he tells the story I have just told you, or at least he would if this tale were true.

## THE OUTGROWTH OF NATIONAL ECONOMY DURING THE REIGN OF RICHARD II.

With the history of the beginning of every nation arises that element of economic policy which plays such an important part in the governmental affairs of a nation and may practically be called its ruling power. England has seen that power and experienced the development of its most successful as unsucessful stages. The economic history of England treats of a wide field and is the material side of a great nation. With the beginning of a national policy, natural economy gave way to money ecomomy and the latter has gradually substituted the former in all relations of life.

With the reign of Richard II. England experienced the outgrowth of a new phase in national economy. She had been suffering untold oppression in one way or another, and this element crept in as a medium of peace, affording enthusiasts and extremists a field to satisfy their unsatiated natures.

With the House of Plantaganet began a rule whose sway could only be oppressed by the bloody outpouring of humanity. We find the Crusades under Richard I. waiting Chivalry and Christianity, making them walk hand in hand to the glory of an eternal end. Foreign dynasties, rising at the surge of a swell which swept the entire continent, linked themselves with England to join in a cause which promoted the welfare of the word at large.

When Richard II. came to the throne England was in a maze, but she seems to awaken now to new life and assumes a different aspect. She awakes from a long sleep of war and tyranny and sets the spirit of inquiry abroad. His reign offers a formula for the solution of the problems of England's national economic life.

We have seen during the preceding periods the aliens which had infested Great Britain and which were a source of great trouble, carrying on trades in different towns. their permanent settlement being thwarted by legislative acts, in order that their presence might not hinder the growth of English merchandise and trade. During the present reign various causes were at work to transfer this business from these aliens and place it in the hands of English merchantmen. These causes were not without effect. A class of wealthy English merchants were coming prominently into view, and were powerful enough to make their influence felt. Public opinion was a means to an end and at the end of the fourteenth century we find an effective public opinion beginning to influence national economic legislation. There are signs of a real public opinion during the reign of Richard II. and onwards, not necessarily the opinion of a large public, but one that embodied the common opinion of local aristocrats. Previous to the reign of Richard II. we find the process of superseding local by national administration, but during the present period this process advances apace. Similar regulations were much more feasible during the present time than would have been practical during the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion.

Richard II., though only a boy of eleven years when he became king, displayed manly ingenuity when he arrived to man's estate. He did not adhere to the principles of his grandfathers, which might during their time have had right.

He pursues the policy of and maintains strict adherence to the mercantile system, which was introduced in his reign, and which was finally adopted and generally pursued. This policy meant the overthrow of Edward III.'s schemes. His was the policy of "plenty", fostering trade and inviting those interests which directly affected the advantages of British capitalists, irrespective of popular opinion. He imperfectly anticipated the free trade policy of England at the present time, aiming at securing plenty of foreign material for British consumption. Richard II.'s policy, however, was that of power, having as its basis the mercantile system which aimed at promoting the political power of the realm, subordinating the convenience of producers and sacrificing the interests of consumers. The mercantile system, the happy preconception of an undeniable good, was not a scheme to foster industry and commerce for their own sakes, but of putting them into such a position that they should be subservient to the political power of the realm. This was Richard II.'s great national object and a theory whose underlying principles advocate the cause of the Republican party of the United States today, while we find in the policy of Edward III. are embodied the principles of the other of the two great political parties of the United States, namely, the Democratic party. Hence the relation of the national economic policy of the fourteenth century with the political ideas of the present day.

These national economic facts were attendant upon national problems; one is the consequent of the other. It is certainly true that to have power one must have supplies, hence the encouragement of shipping and commerce came to be the most potent factors in the economic policy of England. Again, to have power one must have an army and navy; for the maintenance of these food is necessary; hence the obtaining of an adequate supply of food formed one of the first economic problems. To have food one must cultivate the ground; hence the progress of industry, then finally the development of commerce; these were pursued independently, yet it is not practical to separate them altogether, for each factor in industrial and commercial life has a double bearing

and success in one direction has often reacted favorably on another.

We shall weave these different threads into one and show that one common purpose underlay all efforts at regulation and control. We have seen that the king was the central authority. This was no less true in the reign of Richard II., which was the turning point in England's economic history. The central authority kept a firm hand on all sides of economic life, all with the intent of promulgating the political power of the realm and of rendering England comparatively stronger than other nations.

England in the reign of Richard II. had no fleet to speak of, but at the beginning of the fifteenth century she could hold her own against the world. The mercantile system had attained its end and the highest ambitions of those who designed it were accomplished and England stood at the head of the leading nations of the world with the prestige of an all-powerful army.

During these times of national prosperity one important and difficult problem presented itself, and that was providing a large treasurer for meeting the political emergencies. This was the nucleus from which sprang a great deal of political contention. England, it must be remembered, had no mines and this problem was made the harder in view of this fact, and in attempting to solve it means were adopted which affected various branches of employment. Without wealth in the form of bullion it was not easy to meet any emergency or to raise and equip an army or navy. We meet with drastic measures which were intended to bring a supply of bullion from abroad to England. Such legislative efforts were to be traced back to Richard II. and no earlier. We find under him a systematic endeavor to accumulate bullion and increase the power of the realm, which was considered the criterion of governmental success. Statutes were passed affecting the purchase of English commodities and paying for them in bullion, while the mercantilists and bullionists pursued their policy of increase of power.

These two parties, while they aimed at national increase, used different measures to this end. The mercantilist policy, however, legislated directly for bullion, arguing that by using expedients to limit the quantity of the value of imports and to increase the quantity of the value of exports there would be a balance of trade which could only be defrayed by payments in bullion from abroad. There were, however, times that the political importance of treasure declined, by continual borrowing from the bank of England and it seemed that the whole system of national economy should collapse, but the principle upon which it was founded was too sound for such reaction. The balance of trade was finally coming to be regarded as a criterion of the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country. There can, however, be no real criterion or final point, for life in every form is one vast series of fine gradations and the nation who elects to stand still at the point of prosperity it has reached, and avow that it can go no further, is simply making an arbitrary statement for the excuse of its indolence.

Thus Great Britain had experienced a national crisis, which threatened at one moment or another to be disastrous to her, but the time had not yet come. The systematic effort was too strenuous a one to fail and little by little slow but steady progress was made toward that one great end, the national prosperity of the country.

Thus it is by weathering the severest storms that the captain comes to know the worth of his vessel. We do not presume, nor can we ever presume to establish a systematic principle which will apply in all cases, but we can, in accordance with the spirit and conditions of the times, strike a "happy medium", whereby problems of national interest can be solved. Therefore economists might do well to keep a register of their notes. Compare the present with the past. Should we be ready at all times to reconcile and justify the most contradictory measures and statutes of an administration and even to vote every crude and indigested dream of a patron into a law? We thereby would be jeopardizing public weal for the senseless whims of a political few.

Thus we find by experiences of the past that problems of the present have been solved. By tracing steps of economic value, we have found how deep seated they are, and eradicating existing evils we have placed our systems on a firmer footing. We have had to rely on those who have gone before us, and benefitting by their experience, we have attained our present success. Economists of today who seek some Utópian principle will find no comfort in history, but those who face boldly present difficulties and solve them according to the present means will find help in the impartial study of the part.

MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT, Sept. 17, 1897.

*Dear Josh:*—I have been so busy going around with the boys that I have not had time to write before. How is everything in Plunkitville? Have you been over to our house lately to see if the speckled pig is living? I have been having a glorious time since I got here. I will tell you all about it. The train that we came on was a flyer and no mistake. Joe Billing's trotter couldn't go half as fast as we went. We went so fast that you couldn't see the telegraph poles as we went past. I was kinder scart at first, but soon got over it and began to look at the potato fields as we went past. When we got to Vergenes a young man got on and spied me the first thing. Well, he came right up to me and kinder grinning like asked me if I was going to Middlebury. Well, I kinder thought that he was one of them bunco steerers that they have down in the city. And so I answered up just as stern as I could "Yes, sir." Well, what do you think; that fellow was going there, too. And he sat down beside me and was just as pleasant as he could be.

One time when he wasn't looking I took out the Walton's Register that Mother gave me and looked up Vergennes. I saw that it was a city and that it had an awful good prepartory school called the Reform school. But he was awful pleasant and didn't seem a bit stuck up because he came from so big a school. When we got to Middlebury he took my satchel and carried it for me, and introduced me right away to some of the fellows. They all seemed just as jolly as they could be and all seemed to make it a point to address all their conversation to me. When we had got as far as the bridge, which is a buster and no mistake, the fellow that had my valise said that we would have to go to Tailor's restaurant, as the hash house did not open until the next day. Well, we went in and sat down and pretty soon a man came up and asked me if I would take roast beef and pork. I told, "you bet your life", and began to tuck my napkin around my neck. Pretty soon he asked me again and this time the fellow from Vergenes said, just as stern as could be, "we will all take pork". And then the man offered me six kinds of pie. I never had such a feast but once before in my life. That was when we all went down to the donation party at the west end, when we sat down to the table four different times. But all the time they kept a talking to me and one fellow spoke of my mustache. I told him that "I did think it was a kind of pretty yellow." You know that it is just the same color as the cream that our black and white Jersey cow gives, rich and nice I tell you. Then they took me up to the college and introduced me to some more of the fellows, and some of the professors. I liked the looks of some of these immensly. One of them asked me to call on him and I told him that perhaps I would. But good bye, Josh. Come and see me if you can. I tell you I am one of the leading fellows already down here. Plunkitville never half appreciated me. From one who still holds you as his friend.

JERAMIAH SIMS.

# MIDDLEBURY VERSE.

## VERMONT, MAINE AND ILLINOIS.

[We reprint the following by Hon. E. B. Sherman,'60, from a recent issue of the Burlington Free Press.]

(Tune: Benny Havens, O.)

Did you hear a soothing sound from New England's classic ground,
A sweet and gentle echo from the mountains of Vermont?
Did you hear somebody shout, we've elected Governor Grout
By a vote so near unanimous that we didn't need to count?

CHORUS.

Did you hear a gentle echo
From the old Green Mountain State;
Did you hear the breezes murmur,
"We gave forty thousand straight."

Did you hear the ocean's swell, that sounds the funeral knell
Of popocratic lunacy and sixteen to one,
As it broke with mighty roar, on the far Atlantic shore,
And foretold the deep damnation of Nebraska's recreant son?

CHORUS.

Did you hear Maine proudly answer,
"We admire Vermonters' pluck,
But we see your forty thousand,
And raise you ten for luck."

Oh! the music of the pines wafted westward on the winds,

How it fills each heart with courage, how it thrills each heart with joy;
And we gird anew our armor, for we know the loyal farmer
Will make it a hundred thousand, when we vote in Illinois.

CHORUS.

For the State of Grant and Lincoln
Has many a loyal son;
And she'll stand for the Nation's honor,
As she did in sixty-one.

On a glad November day, Little Willie we will lay
Where his mouth will cease to open, and still his tongue will be;
And the "Scourge of Illinois" we will bury with the Boy,
And will chisel on each tombstone: Please let him R. I. P.

CHORUS.

Dear Gabriel, when your trumpet
Shall set the sleepers free,
Be sure and not disturb them,
But let them R. I. P.

E. B. SHERMAN.

Chicago, September 18, 1896.

## SAY IT NOT.

The soft wind sighs in the tree-tops,
The soft wind that's eager to roam;
The Freshman sighs in his study,
The Freshman that wants to go home.

For free is the wind in its wanderings,
It ponders no wearisome tome,
But alas 'tis not thus with the Freshman,
The Freshman that wants to go home.

Perhaps when his marks are all counted,
He'll be free as the wind is to roam;
My pen is reluctant to tell it,
The Freshman may have to go home.

# COMMUNICATIONS.

EDITORS OF THE UNDERGRADUATE:

The Athletic meeting on the morning of the 19th was a decided success in more ways than one. It showed the real enthusiasm of the students. It also showed that they were dissatisfied with having no team last year, and do not intend to repeat that mistake this fall.

There has been raised a considerable sum of money, and Mr. Whitaker, an experienced player, has been engaged as coach. There is no doubt that we will have a team this fall. The only question is, What kind of a team will we have? The students can answer this for themselves.

We have enough material for a strong first eleven. What we need is plenty of men for a second eleven, so that the men on the first can practice to advantage. Now, let every man show his college spirit. Let every man, who is physically able, come out and try for the second eleven. Let us have two good teams and then the practice will amount to something. Let us make the second eleven as strong as we can, and then the first will undoubtedly be one which will bring honor to old Midd.

Keep up your interest in foot-ball. Come out and practice. We want the strongest team in the State, and one of which we can well be proud. Keep everything moving all along the line, and don't stop until the last game has been won.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE UNDERGRADUATE.

We wonder if our delinquent subscribers realize that it takes money to run a college paper, as much as in any other business.

Their conduct in ignoring our numerous letters, reminding them that their subscription has been long overdue, would lead us to think that they expect us to do this work for them for nothing, and pay the printer besides.

The accounts of a paper owned by private individuals would have been placed in the hands of collectors long ago.

Out of respect for the college and her graduates we have never done this, but the time has come when the accounts must be paid, or we shall have to resort to all legal means to collect our dues.

At present twenty-seven subscribers owe the UNDERGRADUATE $150. If we do not hear from some of these delinquents before the next issue is published, the accounts will be placed in a collector's hands, and the names published in the UNDERGRADUATE. We now owe the printer about $200, which should be paid before Nov. 1. Subscribers will save themselves trouble by seeing that their subscriptions are paid when due.

H. A. HINMAN,
Business Manager.

# OBITUARY.

## ISAAC NEWTON SPRAGUE, D. D.

[We reprint the following from the Poultney Journal of Sept. 18.]

Rev. Isaac Newton Sprague, D. D., as announced in our issue of last week, died at his home in Poultney, Sept. 9, 1896, in the ninety-sixth year of his age. After sixty-five years of active service in the ministry God permitted this grand old man to fall asleep within one hundred feet of the spot where he first saw the light.

Dr. Sprague was born on the first day of April, 1801. He entered Middlebury college at the age of seventeen and graduated in the class of 1822. He was the oldest living alumnus of that institution. While a junior in college he was converted to God and immediately consecrated himself to the work of the ministry in the Congregational church. In 1865 he received the degree of doctor of divinity from his Alma Mater.

Upon graduation Dr. Sprague started for the West, but while remaining a few days in Sherburne, N. Y., he was convinced that God had a special work for him in that place. The general renewal of the church and the numbers converted under his ministry testify to the divine call. From here he went to New York. When compelled by voice failure to resign his pastorate there, he was led by that unerring spirit in which he so reverently believed to Hartford, Conn., where, upon the restoration of his voice, he became pastor of a large Congregational church. Leaving Hartford Dr. Sprague accepted a call to a newly organized church in Brooklyn, which at once became one of the most powerful of the denomination. Here he remained four years, when in 1848 he united with the Presbytery and accepted a call to Caldwell, N. J., where he remained twenty years. Thence he went to his last regular pastorate at Geneseo, N. Y.

In 1877, after fifty years active ministry, Dr. Sprague determined to lay aside the harness and await in quiet the Master's call. From Geneseo he retired to Detroit, Mich.; but upon his arrival he was urged to assume the care of a mission church at Wyandotte. For ten years he continued to labor for souls, making a ministry of sixty-five years.

Nine years ago he returned to Poultney, where, till within two years of his death, when the strong mind and body together gave way, he was a faithful attendant and helper in the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Sprague was liberal in the best sense of that much abused word. He was associated with Dr. Finney and with Lyman and Henry Ward Beecher. He was evangelical and the earnest advice and exhortations which from time to time he delivered to the young men preparing for the ministry at Troy Conference academy will recur to many who read these lines.

Dr. Sprague was twice married. His first wife was Miss Hart of Middlebury. In 1850 he married for his second wife Mrs. Phebe Lane Teller of New York, who survives him. Mrs. Sprague is eighty-seven years old. He is also survived by two sons, Edwin P. of Cleveland, O., and Charles of Grand Rapids, Mich.; and by a granddaughter, Miss Emma Jenks of Poultney.

Funeral services were held at his late residence, conducted by the pastor of the M. E. church, assisted by Rev. C. H. Dunton, D. D., principal of Troy Conference academy, and Rev. James L. Harrington, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Middle Granville, N. Y.

# ATHLETICS.

An enthusiastic athletic meeting was held Saturday morning, the 19th, to discuss the foot-ball situation. Owing to other duties, Botsford, '98, tendered his resignation, as manager and Russell, '97, was elected to fill that position. Prof. Sanford was called on and expressed his interest and that of the faculty in athletics at Middlebury. He pledged their support in all athletic enterprises and especially in a field-day, saying that they would become responsible for a trophy to be given to the class making the largest number of points proportionate with its size.

Subscriptions were called for to support the foot-ball team and in a short time over one hundred dollars was raised. A coach was at once secured and the men are engaging in active practice. We predict a successful team, but one thing lacking is pointed out in the following article which we would do well to read carefully.

Last winter we printed an editorial in the interests of base-ball, and this year as long as we are endeavoring to have a foot-ball team, another one does not seem amiss to encourage the fellows to come out to the

the practice. It is said that we are calloused to all such entreaties and yet we believe we have as much college spirit as the students of other colleges. If this is so, every fellow should come out, although he has not the least chance of getting on the team. There is good material among those who do not come out and there is more that may be developed, but with no one to compete with, who will train as he ought, or with no one to buck against how can he succeed in getting real training anyhow? Let some one call a meeting of the students right off and let them elect a captain and manager for a second team that will make the first team know that they have something to do to uphold the honor of old Middlebury as they ought.

## THE FRESHMAN CLASS.

The names and home addresses of the Freshman class are as follows: Frederick Henry Allen

William Thomas Barnard, Granville, N. Y.
Arthur E. Bachelder, Townshend, Vt.
Lester F. Benton, Vergennes.
Sam'l Booth Botsford, Vergennes.
Fred Howard Bryant, Lincoln.
Thos. Alpine Carlson, Middlebury.
Frank Chatterton, Proctor.
Orvis K. Collins, Ferrisburgh.
~~Perley E. Holmes, Brattleboro.~~
Guy Bertram Horton, North Clarendon.
Ola Robert Houghton, Putney.
Wm. Anderson Janes, St. Albans.
Winfield Howard Lane, Ludlow.
Geo. Herbert Ranslow, Swanton.
Lewis W. Severy, Middlebury.
Frederick A. Spencer, Springfield.
Roy Sumner Stearns, Bristol.
John E. Stetson, Hanover, Mass.
Thos. F. Tangney, Rockland, Mass.
Chas. E. Wheeler, Sidney, N. Y.
Arnold B. Willmarth, Middlebury.

Clara Bella Andrews, Elba, N. Y.
Florence M. Andrews, Elba, N. Y.
Lizzie A. Armstrong, Oakfield, N. Y.
Constantine F. Baker, Sidney, N. Y.
Ethel Bates, Randolph Center.
Olive G. Billings, Middlebury.
Rena I. Bisbee, Chicopee, Mass.
Bertha R. Collins, Ferrisburgh.
Evelyn H. Curtis, Rockdale, N. Y.
Eveline L. Dean, Middlebury.
Catherine C. Gove, Oakfield, N. Y.
Dorothy M. Graves, Vergennes.
Florence Hemenway, Brattleboro.
Sara V. Mann, Rockland, Mass.
Frances E. Nichols, Norwich.
Emily G. Parker, West Rutland.
Alice M. Smith, Worcester, Mass.
Beatrice K. Taft, Greenville, N. H.
Winifred L. Taft, Greenville, N. H.
Ethel A. Tufts, Pittsfield, N. H.
Emma P. Way, Manchester.
Belle E. Wright, Weybridge.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Vermont, | 27 |
| Massachusetts, | 5 |
| New York, | 8 |
| New Hampshire, | 3 |
| Total, | 43 |

## CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The regular afternoon prayer-meeting of the Y. W. C. A. on October 7 will be omitted and in its place will be held a special service on Thursday, which is the day observed by the association as a day of prayer for young women. At 6:30 a. m. there will be a prayer-meeting in the vestry of the Congregational church and at 4 o'clock p. m. there will be an address at the Y. W. C. A. room.

It was unfortunate that the Y. M. C. A. of this college had no delegates at Northfield. We miss much inspiration that would come if we had a large number there every summer. Let us remember next year to attend to this.

In place of the *Young Men's Era* a new International association paper has been started called *Men*. "*Men* will represent a vigorous Christian manhood and will aim to be a fair exponent of its terse title in mind, muscle and morals." It will be contributed to by men who are celebrated in their various departments and aims to interest and instruct the great number of Y. M. C. A. men in all the associations. The price is only nominal and this paper should be introduced into many of our rooms.

Those interested in Y. M. C. A. work will be pleased at the enterprise which the students of Maryville College have shown. Burning their own brick, contributing nearly all the funds and working earnest-

ly, they are to have a Y. M. C. A. building which will be a credit to themselves and the college.

On the evening of Saturday, Sept. 26, a reception was given by the Christian association in their room and the Phrontisterion. This reception is becoming a custom, and judging from the success of the last and previous ones, it is a custom which we would do well to cherish.

The Y. M. C. A. has added ten new members to its list.

TOPICS FOR Y. W. C. A. MEETINGS.

October 14. Reports from Northfield delegates.
October 21. Antidote for worry.—Psalms 37 :1-8; Phil. 4 :6.
October 28. A missionary meeting.
November 4. Chosen of God.—John 15 :16; Eph. 1 :4.

SUBJECTS AND LEADERS IN Y. M. C. A.

October. 6. Leader, B. L. Haydon. Subject; Things that keep us from God; Prov. 6 :16-19; 8 :13-17.
October 13. Leader, M. D. Whitney. Subject; The enemy of indifference; Luke 14 :16-20; 25 :12; John 7 :3 5.
October 20. Leader, A. J. Bliss. Subject; What is involved in loyalty to Christ; Luke 10 :25 37.
October 27. Leader, W. H. Botsford. Subject; Secret of strong lives; Luke 7 :19-28.
November 3. Leader, W. B. Dunton. Subject; Laborers together with Christ; 1 Cor. 3 :6-23.

# ALUMNI NEWS.

[Any alumni or others who have old programs, announcements or papers of college interest would confer a favor on the college by sending them to Prof. Sanford. In view of the coming centennial, it is desired to collect a series of articles which would be of interest to friends or graduates of the college.]

## CLASS OF '96.

Goodman has the chair of science in a Baptist preparatory school at Bridgeton, N. J.

Roscoe is teaching in a school for boys at Bridgeton, N. J.

Merrill is studying law in the Columbia College Law school, New York city.

Lamson is settled for a year as pastor of the Baptist church at Addison.

Prentiss is to return to college to take a post-graduate course in natural history.

Cutts is studying medicine in Chicago University.

Wilcox is taking a post-graduate course in chemistry at Johns Hopkins university.

Fitzpatrick is to study law in Plattsburgh.

Williamson is back working for an A. M. in history and literature.

Riggs is in the real estate business in New York city.

Blossom is taking a course in engineering in Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston.

Munroe is studying law in the Chicago University Law school.

We hear rumors that Foster is to return for post-graduate work.

Moore is studying law with the district attorney at Camden, N. Y.

Wales is taking a rest, meanwhile keeping up his studies.

Halnon is to go West soon in order to take up the study of law.

Davis has been elected a representative to the legislature from Mendon. He is now serving his country as a juryman on active duty.

Miss Brock is teaching in Lyndonville academy, Vermont.

Miss Hawley is teaching Latin in the Middle Granville, N. Y., high school.

Miss Swiney is another of the many teachers. She is in the Holyoke, Mass., high school.

Miss Tyler is still another. She is at Ware, Mass.

Miss Pollard is principal of the high school at Middletown Springs.

Miss Ware is teaching at Round Lake.

Miss Roseman has returned to her former home in Bristol.

'45. In a recent edition of the *Cincinnati Commercial Tribune* is an account of the famous "Literary Club" of that city. In its library are collected the writings of its members and it especially mentions one by one of our alumni which may be interesting. "Joseph H. Barrett wrote the first life of Abraham Lincoln. The work had an enormous sale and was very popular. It was afterward translated into German by John L. C. Eggers, another member of the Literary Club."

'58. We copy the following from the *Vermont Tribune* of Ludlow, Aug. 14: "The community was deeply saddened Tuesday afternoon upon learning of the death of Judge Walker. The event was not unexpected, however, for his health had failed rapidly of late and it had become known that his condition for the past two or three weeks was critical.

Judge Walker had the good fortune of being well born, in the sense that he was descended on both sides from a stock of superior intelligence and sturdy character. He was the son of Ephraim and Lydia (Harris) Walker, and was born in Windham, this State, February 2, 1832. When he was six years of age his parents moved to Londonderry, where he received his early education. He prepared for college at Leland & Gray Seminary, Townshend, and at Black River academy, in this place. He graduated from Middlebury College in the class of 1858, having among his classmates Stephen A. Walker, and the distinguished educator, Prof. Brainerd Kellogg. He commenced the study of law with Judge Arphaxed Loomis at Little Falls, N. Y., and completed the same with the late Hon. F. C. Robbins of Ludlow and was admitted to the Windsor county bar in 1861. He opened an office here and practiced his profession with distinguished success until he was made one of the judges of the supreme court of the State in 1884. For several years he had in partnership with him the late Martin H. Goddard. Judge Walker was the possessor of a truly great intellect and a powerful personality, and was a man of rare and varied gifts, which would have enabled him to succeed in any sphere in life. Before entering upon the legal profession he had done successful work as a teacher. He taught district schools in his own community, and after his graduation from college he was for two years the principal of the academy at Little Falls, N. Y. He retained his interest in educational matters to the last. He was for many years a trustee of Middlebury College and of Black River academy, in whose welfare he has taken a deep and practical interest and for whose advancement he has given freely and labored earnestly. Judge Walker was a thoroughly public spirited man, taking a broad view of his relations and obligations to the community. Whatever tended to promote the welfare of Ludlow did not appeal to him in vain. He served the town in many capacities, representing it in the State legislature in 1865, 1866 and in 1884. He had also many other offices, county and State. He was county senator in 1867, 1868 and 1884; chairman of judiciary committee in 1884; State's attorney, 1874–79; judge of probate for Windsor district, 1878–84; was appointed by Governor Fairbanks in 1878 one of the commissioners to examine insane asylums and made supervisor of the insane for two years. He was made one of the judges of the supreme court in 1884 and resigned three years later, owing to ill health. Being a patriot he enlisted in the 19th Vt., and was commissioned captain of company C.; but a severe attack of typhoid fever prevented his entering the field.

'60. We were very glad to be able to publish the poem on election by Hon. E. B. Sherman. True to Vermont principles, he is full of enthusiasm for the Republican party of Vermont.

'64. Dr. C. E. Prentiss is acting as librarian at the college library.

'66. Rev. E. J. Ranslow was one of the Vermont delegation which paid a visit to Maj. McKinley last month.

'67. News has been received from Tangiers, Morocco, that David N. Burke, the U. S. Consul General, is seriously ill.

'71. Prof. Howard made another of the delegation, being the only representative from Middlebury. He has received from a Canton photographer a picture of the party taken on the lawn in front of Mr. McKinley's house. Maj. McKinley is in the centre and near him are prominent Vermonters.

'83. Rev. George M. Rowland and family set out yesterday on their return to Japan, going by way of the Canadian Pacific railroad to British Columbia and thence by steamer to their destination. Mr. Rowland went out to Japan about ten years ago as a missionary of the American board. He and his family have spent nearly a year and a half in this country, principally in Massachusetts. They will live near Kobe, their former residence in Japan.

'88. We copy the following from the *Buffalo Courier* of Sept. 26. "The Rev. E. J. Klock, pastor of the Congregational church in this city for the last two or three years, has received a call from the First Congregational church at Norwich, N. Y., which is an important parish. It is the largest Congregational church in Chenango county, and there are only a few larger ones in the State. Of course Mr. Klock is inclined to accept such a flattering call, but it is understood that he will tender his resignation next Sunday and await the action of his congregation. Mr. Klock is one of the leading scholars and pulpit orators of this city, and should he decide to leave, he will be greatly missed.

'88. Richard H. Lane has been visiting his brother, Lane, '99, for a week.

'90. Lavery was visiting friends in college recently.

'91. Carl Mead has given up teaching and has entered the Harvard Law school.

'92. The St. Regis Falls N. Y., paper recently had the following: "Our schools open for the fall term next Tuesday, September 8. Prof. A. Mac donald, who has had charge of the school for several years past, will continue in the capacity of principal for the ensuing year. The school has advanced steadily under his direction. His scholarship and experience peculiarly fit him for the position and there remains no doubt that the advancement of our school the coming year will be equal to any year in the past.

'94. Bigelow is at Union Theological seminary.

'95. Miss Bertha Brainerd, who is principal of the Great Barrington, Mass., school, has been at home for a few days.

'95. Marshall has returned to the Columbian Medical college, Washington, D. C.

## LOCALS.

Forty-three of them! And 22 are co-eds!

Bristol, '98, enters Harvard Dental this fall.

Prof. McGilton is out of town for a few days.

Barnard, 19' recently entertained his brother.

Apples are beginning to steal their way into college now.

Miss Allen, '98, has returned to college after a long illness.

He is almost in the minority now who does not own a bicycle.

Cadwell, '97, is on the convalescent list and we expect him back soon.

The oldest house now standing in the village was built by Gamaliel Painter in 1787.

The Misses Hapgood, '98 and '99, have entered Mt. Holyoke Seminary, South Hadley, Mass.

Miss Viola Brainerd, who has been for two years at Boston University, has entered the class of '98.

Stone, '99, has had a melodeon brought from home. Strains of music may be expected any time now.

Another Freshman has been added to the list; Frederick Henry Allen of Warehouse Point, Conn.

There has been some talk of a debating-club among the upper classes. We hope to see it brought to pass.

Foot-ball practice goes on briskly and our hopes grow stronger that we will have a representative team this fall.

The chapel organ was silent for a few days in the beginning of the term, but recently the music has been all that could be desired.

Our editor-in-chief has been seriously ill and has not yet been able to return to his work. We hope to have him with us again soon.

There is musical talent in abundance in the Freshman class. We are looking forward, not only to a glee club, but also to an orchestra.

The tennis courts are not very well patronized. Has foot-ball absorbed the interest of all the former devotees to the gentle art of tennis?

The largest class ever in college was in 1838. Nearly twenty of them were here in 1888 to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation.

October 7th, the first foot-ball game of the season will be played here with the Bristol team. Judging by the game our fellows are putting up, Bristol should be defeated.

The Freshman class formally organized Monday, Sept. 28, with Houghton as president. Miss Armstrong was elected vice-president, Miss Bisbee, secretary, and Stetson, treasurer. The appointment of committees on colors and class-yell was left to the president.

The boarding hall is running again under most favorable auspices. Haydon, '97, is commissary and Bridgham, '97, extorts the money from the reluctant students. The board is excellent and we can not be surprised that over thirty-five are deriving sustenance from its stores.

Already the Freshman have displayed their powers in several minor contests with the Sophomores and in order to complete their triumph, they have challenged their natural enemies to a cane-rush. The defi has been accepted and the contest will come off in the near future. Special correspondents of all the leading papers and magazines will be on hand, and the news of the outcome will be awaited by breathless throngs in all the leading cities of the world.

# COLLEGE NOTES.

Cornell has a class in Russian.

Harvard has established two courses in Celtic and one in Russian.

Cornell will no longer require Greek and Latin for the degree of A. B.

In the inter-collegiate chess match between Tufts and Wesleyan, recently decided, Tufts won by a score of 4½ to 1½.

Foot ball is on in full force. The large colleges are practicing diligently and some games have already been played. This year promises to be a successful one for the game.

"Ian McLaren," the Rev. Dr. John Watson, the celebrated author of "Under the Bonnie Brier Bush", is to deliver the Lyman Beecher lectures at Yale. In addition to these, he will deliver lectures on various subjects in the principal cities of the country.

Mt. Holyoke College suffered a loss of about $200,000 by fire, Sunday, Sept. 27. The gymnasium and the building in which it was located were destroyed. No one was injured and college work goes on as usual. The loss was fully covered by insurance.

One of our new stud nts unacquainted with the French language received quite a surprise one day recently; having occasion to go into a grocery shop, he was horrified to see on the counter a large cheese in a very decomposed state. and altogether unpalatable, have tagged to it this sign, "From*age*." —*Ex.*

The Boston Journal of October 1 has an editorial on "College Outbreaks." It admits that college men can not always control their exuberant spirits, but claims that what they do is apt to be exaggerated. "The idea of educating young men is not to be abandoned because foot ball celebrations are not strictly creditable, because circuses are broken up in college towns and because some college students are not gentlemen at theatres. These outbreaks are too numerous and are not to be laughed at. But boys are no worse than they were a generation ago. To borrow another's line, 'It is a wise son who knows what his father did at college.'"

# EXCHANGES.

We sometimes wonder where all the bright sayings found in exchange columns are originated. To be sure we spend long hours in reading of our exchanges and sometimes are fortunate enough to discover a gem which has not yet become common property. But we must confess that at last we are obliged to resort to the Exchange columns of our contemporaries, which we suspect are in the same habit, to judge by the periodical appearance of the same old witticisms and extracts.

The St. Stephen's College *Messenger* for September is rich in literary merit. The following is only one of the many excellent things:

A THISTLE DOWN.

[After James Whitcomb Riley.]

Oh, an airy, fairy thing,
Like a song-bird on the wing,
Came floating on the breezes as an odor in the spring;
And it hung about my chair
With a tender kind of care,
As if it wish'd that I should know, should feel that it was there.

It was delicate and white,
Like a silver spangl'd sprite,
And it came as softly stealing as sweet memories at night;
And I hop'd that it would stay
Or linger in its play,
For it seem'd a spirit messenger from some forgotten dav.

But the message that it brought,
Both with pain and pleasure fraught,
It deftly then deliver'd with a readiness unsought;
For it softly brush'd my cheek,
As if it fain would speak
Of happy days and childish ways, that I must seek and seek.

*Herbert Seymour Hastings, '98.*

We are always looking for the "*College Days*," not alone because of its intrinsic merit, but because its President is a Middlebury man. In the September issue is a synopsis of his opening lecture on "Large Living." We were struck especially by the following:

"Large living is living with a consciousness of the material order in which we live. The universe is not only big but great. We are a part of the wonderful universe about us. Large living is living with a sense of the realms of the unseen, the realm of thought, and the realm of spirit. Large living consists in being actuated in all daily tasks by motives of the greatest moment. The morally great man is the one who acts from morally great motives.